century. It is a large shrub with arching branches, and large, solitary, pure white, cup-shaped, scentless flowers. This beautiful plant is not now very often seen in gardens. It is impossible in this bulletin even to mention all the species, varieties and hybrids of Philadelphus in the collection which is now one of the most complete in the Arboretum. It will well repay a careful study by persons interested in handsome garden shrubs and in the effects of hybridization, natural or intended, in this genus.

A new Chinese Rose. From the seeds of a Rose collected by Wilson in western China a new species of the Moschata Group has been raised. It is now flowering in the Arboretum for the third year and is to be named Rosa Helenae; it is a vigorous and perfectly hardy shrub with slender, arching stems furnished sparingly with short red spines, and five or six feet high, light green cheerful foliage, and terminal and axillary many-flowered clusters of pure white, delicately fragrant flowers an inch and a half in diameter and borne on short erect branchlets. It is a plant which will be prized by persons realizing that among the wild Roses are some of the most beautiful of all flowering plants and who find a place for them in their gardens.

Magnolia macrophylla. This is the last of the Magnolias in the collection to flower. It is a medium-sized tree with wide-spreading branches, and is distinguished by the fact that of all trees which grow beyond the tropics it has the largest leaves and the largest flowers. The leaves are silvery white on the lower surface, from twenty to thirty inches long and from eight to nine inches wide, and the cupshaped, creamy-white, fragrant flowers are often a foot in diameter. An inhabitant of the south where it is widely distributed from North Carolina to western Louisiana, this Magnolia is perfectly hardy in New England, but unless it is planted in sheltered positions the trees often become disfigured by the wind which tears the large delicate leaves.

Magnolia glauca. Less showy than Magnolia macrophylla, this is a more valuable plant for general cultivation. Often a large tree in the south, at the north Magnolia glauca is never more than a small tree, or more often a large shrub. The leaves are dark green and very lustrous on the upper surface and silvery white on the lower surface; the flowers are small, cup-shaped, creamy white and delightfully fragrant, and continue to open in succession from the middle of June until August. In all North America there is not a more delightful shrub to plant in the garden, or one that will give larger returns in beauty and fragrance; yet it is difficult to find it in any quantity in American nurseries, and it is unknown to most American planters of this generation. A hybrid, M. major, often called M. Thompsoniana, between M. glauca and M. tripetala, another American species, has the general appearance of M. glauca but has larger leaves and larger fragrant flowers. It is with the American Magnolias on the right-hand side of the Jamaica Plain Gate and is now in flower.

Hydrangea petiolaris. The so-called Climbing Hydrangea was introduced into the United States from Japan in 1876 by the Arboretum and is now often seen in Massachusetts gardens. It is usually allowed to climb up the trunks of trees, and it is perhaps not well known that this Hydrangea is an excellent plant for covering brick and stone walls,



1915. "Magnolia glauca." *Bulletin of popular information - Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University* 1(10), 39–39. https://doi.org/10.5962/p.320375.

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